that the sentiments of the people of Puducherry have been considered and that is why this Bill has been placed before this House for its consideration.

As regards the other issues raised by hon. Members, about more funds, I would like to state that due care will be taken while formulating the Budget of the UT. With these words, I request this august House to pass this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): I shall now put the motion moved by the Minister to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to alter the name of the Union Territory of Pondicherry be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

Claluses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clasue 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2005

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for the control of production, supply and distribution of essential commodities. Section 3 of the said Act empowers the Central Government to control production, supply and distribution of essential commodities.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI) in the Chair.]

It also empowers the Central Government under section 5 (b) of the said Act to delegate the powers to make orders or issue notifications under section 3 to the State Government or an officer or authority subordinate to the State

Government. Consequently, several control orders have been issued under the said Act.

The need to relax various controls on agricultural products, including controls on inter-State movement of such products, was discussed in the conference of Chief Ministers held on the 21st May, 2001. It was presided over by the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The said conference recommended constitution of a Standing Committee, consisting of Central Ministers in charge of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Finance, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Rural Development, and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, as also the Chief Ministers of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra, *inter alia* to review the list of essential commodities and control orders to ensure free movement of agricultural produce. The said Standing Committee recommended that the restrictions on movement of all agricultural commodities should be removed and that the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 may continue as an umbrella legislation for the Centre and the States to use when needed, but that a progressive dismantling of controls and restrictions was also required. The list of essential commodities has been reviewed, from time to time, with reference to the production and supply of these commodities and in the light of economic liberalization. On the basis of the recommendations of the aforesaid Standing Committee and in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries, eleven commodities in the year, 2002 and three commodities in the year, 2004 have been deleted from the list of the essential commodities declared under sub-clause (xi) clause (a) of Section 2 of the said Act. However, certain commodities which have been defined in sub-clause (i) to (x) clause (a) of Section 2 of the said Act could not be deleted through notification even though the Government considered it necessary to delete those commodities from the list of essential commodities in the light of the improved demand and supply position. Therefore, the need has been felt for amending the said Act.

The salient features of the proposed amendment Bill are as follows :-

(I) the essential commodities, namely, (i) cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates; (ii) coal, including coke and other derivatives; (iii) component parts and accessories of automobiles; (iv) cotton and woollen textiles (iv a) drugs; (v) foodstuffs, including edible oil-seeds and

oils; (vi) iron and steel, including manufactured products of iron and steel; (vii) paper, including newsprint, paper-board and straw board; (viii) petroleum and petroleum products; (ix) raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton-seed; (x) raw jute; defined in Section 2(a)(i) to (x) of the said Act and power under Section 2(a) (xi) of the said Act to declare any other class of commodity which the Central Government may, by notified order, declare to be an essential commodity for the purposes of this Act, being a commodity with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws by virtue of entry 33 in List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, are being omitted.

Simultaneously a new Section 2A (1) is proposed to be inserted which provides that the essential commodities listed in the proposed Schedule, namely; (i) drugs; (ii) fertilizer, whether inorganic, organic or mixed; (iii) foodstuffs, including edible oil seeds and oils; (iv) hank yarn made wholly from cotton; (v) petroleum and petroleum products; (vi) raw jute and jute textiles; (vii) (a) seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruits and vegetables, (b) seeds of cattle fodder, and (c) jute seeds, shall be the essential commodities for the purposes of this Act.

These are the seven important items with which we would like to continue or we would like to include. For instance, nowadays, there is a lot of discussion about the non-availability of wheat and a number of other items. So there has to be some provision with the State Government and the Government of India so that one can take effective steps. But there are a number of other items, for instance, steel. I can't understand why should we continue with steel today. Then automobile accessories, that is not required as on today. Therefore, those items which are required today have to be included and those items which are not required today and availability is not a problem, that we should try to remove. That is the overall thinking so far as this particular Bill is concerned.

Further the said new Section 2A (2) (3) (4) empowers the Central Government to remove any commodity from the Schedule and also empowers the Central Government to issue a notification to add any commodity in the said Schedule in the public interest when there is a scarcity of any commodity to which Parliament has power to make laws by virtue of Entry 33 in List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Such a notification shall remain in force for a period of six months unless it is extended by the Central Government in the public interest and for that purpose reasons are to be recorded by the Central Government. It is also proposed to provide for continuance of the notifications, orders, any

appointments made, licence or permit granted under Section 3 of the said Act in respect of essential commodities which are being retained in the proposed Scheduled as essential commodities.

Consequential amendments in Sections 3 and 12 A of the said Act are also being carried out.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

Sir, I am ready to clarify any points of doubt of the hon. Members of the House on the said Bill. I don't want to take much time of the House. This is a very important Bill. As I have already mentioned, this particular subject was discussed in the Chief Minister's meeting. I would like to mention here the names of Chief Ministers who participated in the meeting. Shri Digvijay Singh, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, attended this meeting. He acknowledged that the Essential Commodities Act had outlived its utility. He suggested that the Act should be retained as an umbrella Act in the case of future need. The Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Tarun Gogoi, the then Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Om Prakash Chautala, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh and the Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Naveen Patnaik, also have supported it. Shri Venkaiah Naidu, the then Union Minister of State for Rural Development, also gave his suggestions. So, practically, there was support from cross-sections of the political parties and the State Governments. That is the reason why this particular amendment is being made. Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने आवश्यक वस्तु संशोधन विधेयक, 2005 जो अभी यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके संबंध में सदन इसको पास करे, उससे पहले कुछ बिन्दुओं की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जैसा अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा कि 21 मई, 2001 को विभिन्न प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों, योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष और सम्बन्धित विभाग के मंत्री, इन सबने मिलकर एक सुझाव उस वक्त दिया कि इस आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम में कुछ संशोधन किया जाए। उस समय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उद्देश्य था कि जो भी आदागमन के लिए हमारी आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, उनके ऊपर जो प्रतिबंध लगे हुए हैं, उन पर जो अड़चनें हैं और उनके कारण जो रुकावटें हो रही हैं या उनके कारण जो सप्लाई में प्रोब्लमज़ आ रही हैं उस समय उस चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कांफ्रेंस का और जो एक स्थाई समिति बनी थी, उसका उद्देश्य था कि इस प्रकार के अनावश्यक प्रतिबंध, अनावश्यक रेस्ट्रिक्शंस जो लगे हुए हैं उनको समाप्त किया जाए। यह उस समय उस कमेटी का उद्देश्य था, जिसकी माननीय मंत्री जी ने चर्चा की है। मान्यवर, अब प्रश्न यह आता है, क्योंकि एसेंशियल कमॉडिटीज एक्ट जैसा हम सब जानते हैं कि बहुत सेंसेटिव एक्ट है, इसकी अगर प्रतिपालना

ठीक से की जाए तो निश्चित रूप से कंज्यूमर को लाभ होता है और सरकार को भी लाभ होता है। लेकिन अगर इसकी पालना ठीक प्रकार से नहीं की जाए तो यह एक हासमेंट का, एक्सटॉर्शन का और लोगों को परेशानियां पैदा करने का कारण बन जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस समय यह कानून बना था या संशोधन करने की बात आई थी, उस समय उन सारे प्रदेशों में वेस्ट बंगाल भी था, केरल भी था, जहां पर विभिन्न प्रकार की और अनेक पार्टियों की राज्य सरकारें काम कर रही थी, बी0जे0पी0 के भी लोग थे, कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी लोग थे, वामपंथी दलों की भी सरकारें थी। उनका उद्देश्य केवलमात्र इतना था कि ये सारी की सारी गड़बड़ियां जो सप्लाई में होती हैं प्रतिबंधों के कारण, रुकावटों के कारण, उनको समाप्त किया जाए। इसके कारण इस उद्देश्य से यह कमेटी बनी थी और तत्कालीन राजग सरकार ने उस स्टेंडिंग कमेटी के आधार पर इन सारे प्रतिबंधों से मुक्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए कानून बनाया। लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी यह जो संशोधन विधेयक रखा है, इसमें इन्होंने जो कारण दिए हैं, उन कारणों के अलावा, मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं, हमारे मिनिस्टरी ऑफ कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स, फूड एंड पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की 11वीं रिपोर्ट है, जिस रिपोर्ट में पृष्ठ नम्बर तीन पर कहा गया है जिसको मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून में संशोधन करने का कारण क्या है। मंत्री जी ने अभी सदन में यह बात नहीं कही, इसलिए मुझे यह कोट करना पड़ रहा है। इसमें यह कहा गया है - मैं सारा पैराग्राफ नहीं पढ़ रहा हूं, केवल उसका अंतिम भाग पढ़ रहा हूं। उसमें लिखा है, "However, it has been stated that the above power will be exercised by the Central Government in the public interest when there is a scarcity or non-availability of the commodity in a situation like war, natural calamities, disruption or threat of disruption of supply of such essential commodities which cannot be tackled through normal trade channels requiring Governments to intervene under the said Act." मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस पैराग्राफ में जो सरकार ने रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें आज ऐसी कौन-सी परिस्थिति हमारी इस सरकार को, यूपीए को नजर आ रही है, जिसके कारण उनको इस प्रकार की sweeping powers लेने की आवश्यकता इस कानून में पड़ गयी। वे कुछ चीज़ों को किसी लिस्ट में से हटा रहे हैं और कुछ को जोड़ रहे हैं। उन्हें हटाने की बात अलग है क्योंकि नोटिफिकेशन के ज़रिए उन्हें नहीं हटा सकते, इसलिए उसके लिए वे कानून ला रहे हैं - वह एक पार्ट है। लेकिन दूसरा पार्ट यह है कि जिस प्रकार के अधिकार यह सरकार प्राप्त करना चाहती है, इसके repercussions दूसरे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ऐसा समझते हैं या यह सरकार ऐसा मानती है कि जो महंगाई की मार आज आम आदमी सह रहा है, परेशान हो रहा है, जिसके कारण बेहाल हो रहा है, क्या उसमें इस कानून के पास होने के बाद कमी आएगी? क्या इस कानून के पास हो जाने से एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बहुत बढ़ जाएगा? क्या इस प्रकार के जो procurements आपने नहीं किए, जो पिछले समय में आप नहीं कर पाए थे, क्या इस कानून के बनने से procurement हो जाएगा? क्या इसके कारण किसानों को लाभ होगा? मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि इस कानून को यहां पारित करवाने के बाद, सरकार को यह अधिकार मिलने के बाद कौन सी ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा होगी जिसमें हमारी बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को, लोगों के हाल-बेहाल को वे ठीक कर सकेंगे? अगर वह ठीक नहीं हो सकता है तो फिर मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि इस कानून में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता क्यों महसूस की गयी? क्योंकि जहां उद्देश्यों और कारणों का कथन बताया गया है,

वहां पर केवल एक लाइन इस परिपत्र मे दी गयी है, केवल एक लाइन जोड़ी गयी है, "अतः उक्त अधिनियम का संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता महसूस की गयी है" - महसूस आपने कर ली है लेकिन जो आपने रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें महसूस करने की बात नहीं है, उसमें परिस्थितियों का विवरण दिया है कि किन परिस्थितियों में इस कानून का संशोधन करना चाहिए, लेकिन आज वे परिस्थितियां नहीं हैं, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। अगर यह सरकार ऐसा मानती है कि इतनी खराब परिस्थितियां इस देश में हो गयी हैं कि अब इस कानून के संशोधन के बगैर वे किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकते, वे essential commodities को प्रॉपरली सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते तो फिर या तो यह सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करे कि आज ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गयी है, जिसके कारण इनको यह संशोधन यहां पर लाना पड़ा। अगर ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि इस विधेयक को लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसके उपरांत भी मेरा एक सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार से यह है कि अगर आपको लगता है कि इसमें संशोधन करना है तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन होगा कि जिस प्रकार से राजग सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनायी, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को बुलाया, उनको आमंत्रित किया, सारे संबंधित विभागों को आमंत्रित किया, उनके साथ बैठकर एक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बनायी और उस कमेटी की रिकॅमेंडेशंस के आधार पर यह निर्णय लिया-अगर आज ऐसी कोई इमरजेंसी नहीं आयी है, तो क्यो नहीं यह सरकार भी ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सकती कि सारे मुख्यमंत्रियों को बुलाए, उनके साथ चर्चा करे, क्योंकि यह विषय उनके साथ भी संबंधित है। यह केवल केंद्र सरकार से संबंधित नही है। Essential commodities गांव के छोटे से छोटे इलाके तक जाने वाली चीज़े हैं, जिसमें राज्य सरकारों की भी अपनी भूमिका होती है। तो जब राज्य सरकारों की भूमिका इसमें अत्यंत आवश्यक है, तो फिर हम इसे जल्दबाज़ी में, इस प्रकार का विधेयक यहां सदन में क्यों पारित करना चाहते हैं? आप भी वही process, जो democratic process है, उसको adopt कीजिए और adopt करने के बाद आपको लगता है कि सारे मुख्य मंत्री और देश के सारे विभागों के मंत्री या संबंधित लोग अगर इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं, तो आप इसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बनाकर सदन में आइए। सारा सदन उसको शायद सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार करेगा, लेकिन अगर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है, तो यह message जाएगा कि सरकार घबरा रही है, बढ़ती हुई कीमतों से सरकार डर रही है, मैदान छोड़कर वह केवल अब छोटे व्यापारियों या छोटे काम करने वाले लोगों को harassment के द्वारा, इंस्पैक्टर राज की स्थापना करने जा रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो इंस्पैक्टर राज खत्म हो गया है, मेहरबानी करके इंस्पैक्टर्स के हाथ में इस प्रकार का अधिकार फिर मत दीजिए, जिससे सारी जनता त्रसित हो। इससे महंगाई कम होने के बजाय ब्लैक मार्केटिंग बढ़ जाएगी, चोरी, बेईमानी, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ जाएगा - ऐसा हथियार इन लोगों के हाथ में नहीं देना चाहिए। इस निवेदन के साथ, मैं यह मांग कर रहा हूं कि जिस प्रकार पहले स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बनाकर इसमें संशोधन किया गया था, उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था इस बार भी की जाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, this is a very important Act which has played an important role in crucial times of our country. No attempt should be made to reduce the relevance of this Act. Because, in our country, there are droughts, there are floods and natural calamities all the time. When that is so, this is a vital instrument to control the situation apart from other administrative steps that we take. True, as

time passes, as production increases, situation may change. Therefore, certain changes are bound to take place. But the BJP Government looked after the interests of only traders, traders and traders. All the time, they were mentioning about traders, traders and traders. So, they...*(Interruptions)*...They were concentrating only on traders and traders forgetting the consumers. ...*(Interruptions)*...Therefore...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने यह बात नहीं कही। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप यह दोष किसी पर लगाएं, किसी पार्टी पर लगाएं, यह उचित नहीं है। आप भी ट्रेडर्स का फायदा देखते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप भी ट्रेडर्स के फायदे देखते हैं, क्योंकि वे भी इस देश की कम्युनिटी हैं। व्यापारियों के ऊपर आक्षेप करना कोई आवश्यक नहीं है आपके लिए ! जो विषय है, आप उस पर बात कीजिए। ट्रेडर्स के सपोर्ट और न सपोर्ट का क्या सवाल है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ट्रेडर्स को क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी सपोर्ट नहीं करती? वे भी कम्युनिटी हैं, वे भी नागरिक हैं इस देश के! अगर कोई गलती करे तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Last time, when I had mentioned this very fact, they did not allow the House to function. ...*(Interruptions)*... There should be a proper coordination between the activities of traders and the interests of consumers. You are not doing that. When the time came, all of a sudden, you decontrolled; threw the Essential Commodities Act into the dustbin. That is not what was required. What is required is a proper balancing of the provisions of this Act and other Acts and the requirements of the society. Therefore, Sir, the first submission I would like to make is, this Act has played an important role. Now, it is time to tell the traders and the shopkeepers to maintain their stocks, to display prices, to maintain the records of all essential commodities. Therefore, this Act empowers the State Governments to issue orders under the Essential Commodities Act for the purpose. At that time, no doubt, inspections had taken place by inspectors. Under various Acts, various inspectors are there. When there are inspectors...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, there is a Half-an-Hour discussion...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): No, there is no time allotted for this. I have no choice.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, the order paper says it is to be taken at 5 p.m. or as soon as the preceding items of the business are disposed of, whichever is earlier.

5.00 P.M.

You can just see for yourself, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the convention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): We will take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Member from Puducherry, please, if I can have the attention of the hon. Member who is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Since you have mentioned convention, it is always taken up at five o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since this is the order of the day...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): I appreciate your pointing it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: This can be taken up tomorrow; this can be taken later on. ...*(Interruptions)*...That is also a convention. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to change it, the choice is yours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): We can take it after this Bill is passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Shrimati Karat, may I say something? ...*(Interruptions)*... I think what the hon. Member has pointed out is quite pertinent and quite in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, it is equally important. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are taking the sense of the House, then, let me explain this that...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): I want to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, should we carry on with the discussion or should we take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Half-an-hour discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Okay, the ruling is like this. Since it is already mentioned in the business papers of today, we will take up Half-an-Hour discussion and immediately after that discussion,

we will come back to the discussion that we are already having now. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be after that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Power Minister is very much here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Points arising out of the answer to S. Q. No.103 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st July, 2006 regarding National Electricity Policy

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I really appreciate your ruling also and you have been more than fair to me...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): We go by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I raise this discussion on a very important subject of National Electricity Policy. Sir, in the mid-eighties it was Rajiv Gandhi, our hon. former Prime Minister, who talked of the vision of 21st century particularly for the young people of India. It is not simply entering the 21st century; it is a question of what will happen to our country in the 21st century. According to his vision, Sir, the most important point was the infrastructure, which has to be developed and out of this infrastructure it is the energy, it is the electricity, it is the power, which was considered the most important. With that background, Sir, I would like to mention for the information of the House and the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, some numbers, and some suggestions. I will seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister. The total installed power generation capacity in the country as of end June, 2006 stands at 126,089 MW comprising 40,463 MW in the Central sector, that is 32 per cent, 70,394 MW in the State sector, that is 56 per cent, and 15,231 MW, that is 12 per cent, in the private sector. This includes 32726 MW, that is 26 per cent, of hydro capacity, 83273 MW, that is 66 per cent, of thermal out of which 68489 MW is of coal and 13582 of it is gas based, 3900 MW, that is 3 per cent, is of nuclear capacity and 6191 MW, that is 5 per cent, is renewable capacity. In addition to that 41000 MW captive capacity is also available in the country. That captive capacity, Sir, has been imposed; that has been imposed. The national wealth is being wasted because of the captive capacity and cost of the captive capacity is Rs.8 to Rs.9 per unit. This is entirely because we could not handle, we could not give enough power supply to the